The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,914—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 30. 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1880, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers, Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	360	150

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and MARSEILLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
EYDAL HALL	2100	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WESTOW HALL	2100	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Leland	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

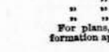
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2,72	486	25th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	Blyth	1935	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2945	424	" "
S. S. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2250	500	" "
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	" "
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2950	424	" "

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
"	Liverpool	" 500
"	Marseilles and Genoa	" 450
"	Naples	" 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passage can be booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bath-room is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Private arrangements will also be entered into.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10	lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0 per Bag
"	"	40 "	" 7	12 "
econd, White, Small White	10	"	" 1	14 "
"	40	"	" 7	5 "
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10	"	" 1	12 "
"	40	"	" 6	8 "

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.

No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOL WOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched, as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) AUSTRALIA	3864	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2883	530	E. M. Edwards	11th "
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 3	700	R. Methven	18th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th "
(s) POONAH	3139	550	H. Wighell	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

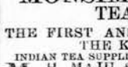
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	650	S. D. Shatland	14th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME.....£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND.....£926,044
CLAIMS PAID.....£2,740,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MANNHEIMER INSURANCE AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue POLICIES on MARINE INSURANCE on favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY DISCOUNT AND MORTGAGE BANK,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite Bank of Bombay.

MAKES ADVANCES against Jewellery, Plate, Price and Fancy Goods, and General Produce and other Valuable Property, also approved Promissory Notes.

For Terms apply to MANAGER between 11 and 5 daily.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of about 266 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the Tanna Water Works.

Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 25th August 1880.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45, First and Rs. 18, 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 29th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited on a SCHEDULE of RATES for the CONSTRUCTION of the above Railway to JOIN the CITY of BHOPAL with the G. I. P. RAILWAY at ITARSI STATION. The conditions of Contract Specification, and Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into 4 Sections as under :—

I. Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II. Nerbudda Bridge.
III. The Ghat Incline.
IV. From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one Section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz. :—

For Section I	Rs.	300
" " II	"	600
" " III	"	1,000
" " IV	"	700

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.
Pachmarhi, Dated 17th August 1880.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.
THE TRAM CARS RUN PAST THE DOOR.
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c. OF ALL BRANDS,
AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.
SUPPLIED AT MODERATE RATES.

One of Thurston's Billiard Tables available at all hours.
Board and Lodging at reasonable Terms.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have taken over the above Hotel, and trust that by strict attention to their business they will receive a fair share of patronage.

The Hotel is now under entire English supervision, and strict attention will be paid to the comfort of those who will kindly patronise the Hotel.

Special arrangements can be made to accommodate families.

W. H. PAUL,
Late Steward B. I. S. N. Company.
MRS. STEPHENS,
Proprietors.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
The most efficient yet invented,

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
" "	" Wicker covered	11 8
" 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
" "	" Wicker covered	14 0
" 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
" 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
" 2	Five gallon size	27 0
" 3	Six "	34 0
	Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
	Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
	Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Commodore's Office, Sailors' Home, on MONDAY, August 30th, 1880, at 6-15 P.M.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.
25th August, 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

FROM MESSRS. ESCHENAUER & Co., BORDEAUX.

Claret Chateau Lafite, quarts, per case	Rs.	36	0
Chateau Lagrange do. do.	"	23	8
St. Estephe do. do.	"	18	0
Sauterne quarts do.	"	16	0
Do. pints do.	"	18	0
Cognac Vieux quarts do.	"	28	0

FROM MESSRS. GUIRAUD FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.

Claret Bordeaux, quarts, per case	Rs.	16	0
Cognac Grande Fine Champagne, quarts, per case	"	24	0

FROM P. BARDIET LIMOGES.

Curacoo, Rouge, pints, per case 2 doz.	Rs.	25	8
Do. Blanc do. do. do.	"	26	0
Cognac Vieux, quarts, do. 1 doz.	"	19	0

TERMS—CASH.

F. SAUQUET & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW STOCK, NEW STOCK
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.
NEW CROP, NEW CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL	" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	" 22 0	" 2 8
PRINCIPES	" 20 0	" 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	" 20 0	" 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
THE LATEST NOVELTY

	Per 1,000	Per Box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples Forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
NOBLE'S, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	" 1 12
THOMPSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	" 1 12
DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	" 2 0
HAVANNAHS, Cigar shape do.	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	" 1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	" 1 2

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLANS ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 PER BOTTLE CASH,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs.	2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	"	3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	"	1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	"	2 8
Half " "	"	4 12
One " "	"	9 4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
BRUSSELS,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes, Box of	3	Tablets	Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	"	1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	"	1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do.	do.	"	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	"	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	"	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	"	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	"	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	"	1 0
Au Muse Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	"	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique, Box of	3	Tablets	Rs.	0 12
Do.	do.	12 do.	"	2 8
Orangine	do.	do.	"	1 8
Glycerine	do.	do.	"	4 0
Windsor	do.	do.	"	2 8
Do.	do.	3 do.	"	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	"	5 0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.	Jewelled Rings.	Envelope Cases.
Gold Brooches.	Fans.	Perfume Cases.
Gold Lockets.	Chatelaines.	Jewel Cases.
Gold Suites.	Work Baskets.	Card Cases.
Sets of Ear Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Cases.
Silver Jewellery.	Albums.	Writing Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Inkstands.	Dressing Bags.
Church Services.	Cash Boxes.	Hand Mirrors.
Hymn Books.	Trinket Caskets.	Smelling Bottles.
	Silver & Gold Thimbles.	Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases.	Gold Snuff Boxes.	Dressing Bags.
Cigarette Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Agh Dans.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Cigar Lamps.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Riding Whips.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Field Glasses.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Gold Studs.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Sleeve Links.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.
Cellarettes.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cruet Stands.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Flower Vases.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Porcelain Vases.	Lawn Tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Parian Statuary.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour.

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown,	8	8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim,	8	8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown,	8	8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown,	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13	8
Best Drab Naples	10	8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
Soft Felt, low Round Crown	4	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14	8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30	0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS,

OPTICIANS, &c.

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

BOMBAY.

SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs.	a.
Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	2	0
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2	8

MODERATE KNOTS.

Washing Spot, Bird's Eye, Blue or Black Grounds	2	0
Rich Plain Colours, or Black	3	0
Fancy Stripes or Figured Silk	3	0

EXTRA LONG SCARFS,

Fine Corded Silk, Plain Shades, Black or Rich Designs in Fancy Silks	4	3

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four-in-Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3	8
Rich Corded Silk	3	8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing Blue and Black, White Spot	2	0
Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4	8

NEW PIN SCARFS.

Made to suit any Collars.

The "Beconsfield," Rich Plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Figures, in Corded Silk, or Plain Black	3	0
The "Polo" Washing Cambric or Oxford Cloth	1	0
Best Tinted Linens	1	10

MADE UP BOWS.

The "Don," Plain Colors	1	0
The "Park," Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1	12
The "Peer," Square ends	2	0
The "Burleigh," new shape	1	8

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR H. & Co.

	Rs.	a.
The "Fall Mall," stand up, per doz.	6	8
The "Military," Special Mess Collar	6	8
The "West End," neat turn down	6	8
The "New Shakespeare," good space in front	6	8
The "Harvard," turned down Corners	6	8
The "Dux," with Tie attached	Special for Mo- fussil wear	7 8
The "West End" with Tie attached		
Reversible Cuffs, per doz.	12	0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4	8
Collar Links	will last for years	each	1	8
Solitaires		pair	10	8
		pair	5	0

UMBRELLAS.

Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks, Fox's Paragon Frames	11-8, 13-8,	16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1	10 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Cord Silk	as 14, Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black		2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas	

BRACES.

French Webb		1 4
Guyots Celebrated		1 12
Plain Cantab		2 8
The United Service, Bridle Leather		3 4
Scarlet, White and Drab Berlin		3 0
Silk Braces		3 0
Silk Braces—Club Colors		4 0
United Service, Strong Leather		3 8

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { Hosiers, Glovers, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE RIDES on the ESPLANADE and at the KENNEDY SEA FACE are NOW OPEN to the PUBLIC and will remain so, so long as the state of the weather permits.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th August 1880.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	a.	Prices including Postage. Rs.	a.
Monarchy and Democracy, Phases of Modern Politics, by the Duke of Somerset	3	0	3	4
Trail's Sexual Physiology	3	0	3	4
Price's n Absolutism	0	12	0	13
Priest in the Confessional	0	12	0	13
The High-church Confessional (an exposé)	0	12	0	13
Muir's Metrical Translations from Sanskrit Writers	8	0	8	6
Hardy's Manual of Buddhism	13	0	12	8
Shadwell's Political Economy for the People	0	12	0	13
Gunnemin's The Heavens	7	0	7	8
Wilson's Typographic Printing Machines and Machine Printing	3	0	3	4
India, Past and Present, by Shoshee Chunder Dutt	9	0	9	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 97⅞ and French Rentes at Fcs. 119½. Indian Government Securities were unchanged at 80⅝ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent. Paper.

In the London General Produce markets a further decline of 1s. per cwt. is reported in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, which is now quoted at 90s. per ton, but Native is unchanged at 62s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered at £33 10s. for Ceylon and £38 per ton for Cochin. The market for Rapeseed is reported to be firm and Linseed steady.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet but steady; prices were unchanged, with the exception of 39 inch Jacconets, in which a decline of 1d. per piece is reported. In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday closed firm, with sales 10,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats; prices were all unaltered, excepting G F. Bengals, which show an advanced of 1-16d. per lb. on Thursday's quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed dull, the day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. Mid. Uplands is quoted at 7¼d. per lb. Surats unchanged. For Future delivery L. M. Uplands is quoted at 7d. per lb. for this month's delivery and 6 7-32d. per lb. for December and January.

From the weekly figures given below it will be seen that the total visible supply is further reduced by 60,000 bales and Surats by 14,000 bales; the Liverpool stock is also reduced by 33,000 bales. The margin between Mid. Uplands and Fair Dhollera is now 2½d. per lb., which is quite out of proportion to the difference to which we have become accustomed of late years, but low Surats are not likely to improve in value in Liverpool, and if the margin is to be reduced it must be by a decline in rates for Americans, not by an advance in the price of Surats.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	1310000	1032290	1144340
" " of Surats ...	402000	445800	336220
Stock in Liverpool	624000	416930	537980
" London	47000	58340	14490
American Afloat.....	30000	19000	13000
E. Indian "	100000	113000	131000
	801000	607270	696470
Price of Mid. Uplands.....	7 3-16d.	6 13-16d.	6 11-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...4	15-16d.	5 5-16d.	5¼d.
Difference...	2¼d.	1¼d.	1 7-16d.

The telegram received this morning from New York announces the receipt of 8,000 bales of Cotton at the U. S. ports yesterday. This must be New Cotton, and if so from this time forward, the daily receipts will be again looked for with interest by all connected with the Cotton Trades. We were led to expect an early crop, but arrivals at the sea ports of New Cotton before the beginning of September are very unusual, and must, we imagine, lead to a rapid reaction in the Liverpool market. The quotation for ready Mid. Uplands in New York yesterday was still 12 cents. per lb., but Futures were 0·04 cents. cheaper, being quoted at 10·56 cents. per lb. for November delivery.

To-day we quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. and Futures at 10·59 cents. per lb. To-day's Receipts at the ports were 5,000 bales.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	20000	5000	15700
" Exports to U.K.....	6000	8000	3000
" " Continent...	7000	6000	100
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	4916600	4444300	4252200
" Exports to U. K. " ...	2547000	2045000	1994400
" " to Continent " ...	1307800	1408000	1327600
" Stock at the ports....	135000	65000	43000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was unchanged at 52½d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange.—The market here to-day has been very quiet, and owing to a holiday in Calcutta the amount of business passing has been even less than usual on Mail day. The closing quotations for the Mail were :—

Bank Bills, on demand....	1s. 8⅝d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
" 3 months' sight..	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8⅛d.	"
Documents 3	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand and Rs. 99 5-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—Some business has been done during the day in four per cents at our quotations, and a lot of Municipal 5 per cent. Loan has been placed at Rs. 103¼. There is a good demand for Fort Trust Bonds at Rs. 94½, but [illegible] Business generally has been quiet, as in addition to the usual interruption of Mail day, it has been a Hindoo holiday. We quote four per cents Rs. 96½, Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 105 5-16; Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 94½; Municipal 5 per cent. Loan, Rs. 103¼.

Shares.—Market closed for a Hindoo holiday.

Cotton.—There has been nothing doing to-day, and prices are nominally unaltered.

Linseed continues fairly steady at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Rapeseed.—Stocks are small; there is rather more demand at Rs. 6 per cwt.

Wheat is firm at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 per candy for Red.

In Imports there is nothing doing owing to the holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August as compared with that for 17th August 1880 :—

Liabilities.	17th August. Rs. A. P.	24th August. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615 0 0	22,89,615 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,27,94,126 3 4	2,78,63,835 15 6
Other Deposits	2,80,74,6 9 12 10	3,00,21,422 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,08,475 7 4	5,47,716 3 5
Sundries	10,96,194 2 1	10,99,634 5 9
Rs.	8,47,63,050 9 7	8,18,22,224 10 9

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,4°,65,671 0 0	1,38,88,925 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	63,88,417 0 7	63,32,453 10 1
Credits on ditto	57,82,902 13 3	43,01,251 15 0
BillsDiscounted.....	1,71,81,878 9 9	1,68,59,294 13 0
Balances with otherBanks	3,50,281 6 8	5,42,502 13 4
Bullion	57,673 9 2	55,268 0 2
Dead Stock	10,55,549 0 10	10,55,729 15 4
Shares	9,00,114 0 0	8,995 0 0
Sundries.....	4,39,287 3 8	4,06,767 3 9
Cash at Head Office	1,55,75, 97 15 1	1,4,94,360 7 3
Do. at Branches	2,38,57,014 13 7	2,41,28,892 11 0
Rs.	8,47,63,050 9 7	8,18,22,224 10 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Arab steamship Akola, 315 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamship Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain T. Martin, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Jeddah and Aden with a general cargo and 374 pilgrims as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with Mr. and Mrs. Savage and two hundred soldiers of the 2nd Company of the 4th (King's) Regiment.

The Hall Line steamship City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Mathews and three children, and 509 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Licut Way, Mr. Thickner, Mr. Hoskin, and 50 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Coast and Calcutta (3rd August) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :— Lieut. W. J. Lister, Mr. J. Allan, and thirty-six deck.

The British steamship Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst, from Liverpool (20th July) with a cargo of machinery and 1,934 tons coals, and one European passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Thessaley (s)	Harbord	Liverpool, July 20.
	Umballa (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, Aug 13.
	Sindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Aug 3.
29	India (s)	Read	Liverpool, July 29.
	Australia (s)	Cates	Calcutta, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
28	Euphrates (s)	De Smidt ...	Kurrachee.
	Maritime Union	Elliott	Calcutta.
	Tanjore (s)	Scrivener	Venice, &c.
	City of Baltimore (s)	Verrill	Liverpool.
	Macedonia (s).....	Martin	Liverpool.
	Pachumba	Mitchell	Kurrachee.

The steamer Akola, Nacoda, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Harsara, to Coasts and Calcutta.
" Umballa, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Peshwa, to Calcutta.
" Hartlepool, to Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 28.

For Liverpool.

Macedonia s—50 bales in fibre, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co, 30 bales linseed, Ralli Brothers, 35 bales twistwaste, Sorabjee Framjee, 523 bags linseed Volkart Brothers, 261 bales cotton droppings, John Marshall, 281 bags wheat Ritchie, Stewart and Co, 1,000 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

Hispania s—110 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersee, 6 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co, 36 bales gunny rags, Gooculdass Ludha, 87 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall.

For Suez.

Macedonia s—170 packages tamarind, Hajee Alli Bebany.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Loster, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough from Sirdurpore.

August 28.

Way, Lt. 2-15th Foot, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Lister, Lt., By Rl Engrs, on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—August 28.

Robertson, 2nd Lt., Bl 57th Regt, to join.
Thompson, Major, Bl The Rl Scots, to join, to Malta.
Wilton, M jor, Mad. Inf., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Murray, Major, Bo 74th Highlanders, on duty.
William, Lt Col, Mad 2nd Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Coles, Lt, By 15th Reg', N I, on furlough, to England.
Larey, Lt, Bl 1-17th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Way, Lt, Bo 2-15th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

August 29.

Cunningham, Lt, Bo 29th Regt, to rejoin, to Indore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 26th August 1880.

The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Company as follows :—

No 1182—Vol C F Pearson to C Company.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—August 30.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

32-80—Smith and F—Nanchund Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.

Motion

877-79—Crawford and B—Nuthoobhoy and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Bunajee and others—Tobin and R, and Craigie and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

325-80—Khunderao M—Hajee Meerja Ahmed Esmail Khunwanee and another vs Memon Abba Cosman and others.

330-80—Hsarn, C and L—Dossa Mooljee vs Morar Mooljee—Jafferson, B. and D.

231-80—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Shreeram Mota.

31-80—Tobin and R.—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs the Mofussil Co., L.

For Judgment or Motion.

Short Causes.

338-80—Hore, C and B—Toolseydass Dhunjee vs Virbussappa bin Chinappa Vijari and another—Jefferson, B and D.

Long Causes.

425-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Sand W Co, Ld—Crawford and B—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For investigation under Section 403 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Marwaree Punna Yuckta vs Marwaree Butta Gidu—J. C. Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

46-80—A F Turner (for pauper)—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishaw and B—Part heard.

Short Causes.

235-80—J C Cama—Bai Motlibai vs Col William Nassau Lees—Jefferson, B and D.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nenjee and others vs Marwadee Goolchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

Long Causes.

247-80—Tobin and R—Thunbai and another—vs Morarjee Mooljee—Khunderao M.

280-80—Khunderao M—Morarjee Muljee vs Dhunbai and another.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

Oculists' Opticians,

20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the RUCULENT and MEIRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CRUICKSHANK—August 15th, killed in a sortie from Kandahar, Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R. E. (late Bombay), third son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, Bombay Engineers, age 37 years.

HUGHES—August 27th, at Yerowda, near Poona, after a few days' illness, Kate, the beloved wife of Walter C. Hughes, aged 22 years and 8 months.

McQUADE—August 22nd, at Belgaum, Mary Cecilia McQuade, the beloved wife of M. McQuade, Esq., H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

McQUADE—August 20th, at Belgaum, Agnes Mary, the beloved child of M. McQuade, Esq., H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, aged 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—August 15th, at Simla, the wife of Major J. Davidson, B.S.C., of a son.

LOCH—August 22nd, at Ajmere, Rajputana, Mrs. William Loch, of a son.

RUDDOCH—August 20th, at Jessore, the wife of Edward H. Ruddoch, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHARD—August 20th, at Meerut, Joseph Forest Chard, late of the N.-West constabulary and formerly a gunner in the 21st Light Field Battery of Bengal Artillery, and a trooper in Outram's Volunteer Cavalry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Justice.—The matter shall receive attention.
An Observer.—Not authenticated.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1880.

The intense excitement prevailing for the last few days in Bombay has not been altogether without justification, but the authentic news from beyond the frontier which we are able to publish this morning will doubtless allay that excitement, by showing that the rumours of disaster which filled the air had no real basis, and that things military are progressing in a manner which gives full assurance that our prestige will soon be thoroughly re-established in south western Afghanistan. In the first place Ayub Khan, instead of capturing Kandahar, or compelling General Primrose to capitulate, as was idly reported, has been obliged to raise the siege, owing in part to the near approach of General Roberts and in part to the failure of his supplies of ammunition. It is said that he is expecting a supply which would in the ordinary course reach him at Singiri in fifteen or sixteen days, but if he be rash enough to attempt to remain at that point for that space of time, the supply in question will come into the hands of General Roberts and not into his own. It seems probable that, having once begun a retrograde movement, he will not remain in his present position to try conclusions with the well supplied veterans at whose approach he has relinquished the siege of Kandahar, but will continue his retreat to the Helmund, and either there await the expected supplies, or else fall back upon Farrah and Herat. It is to be sincerely hoped that he will not take this course, but will stake everything upon a pitched battle. In that case, we may calculate upon the destruction of his army and the capture of his guns. The fact that he has not now a proper supply of ammunition must render the result of a battle with General Roberts quite certain, though in any case it could scarcely have been doubtful.

It is perhaps premature as yet to speculate upon the course to be pursued in case Ayub resolves upon a timely retreat. Generals Roberts and Primrose will have at Kandahar to-day or to-morrow some 15,000 men, and the arrival of General Phayre with 5,000 more will raise the number of months to be fed to 20,000, to say nothing of 10,000 or 15,000 followers. The country must have been pretty well eaten up by the prolonged stay of Ayub's 18,000 or 20,000 men, and it is very certain that General Roberts can have brought no supplies from Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Where are the rations for all these men to come from? No doubt General Phayre will manage to bring up supplies to tide over the more pressing wants of the first few days, but after that the difficulty of providing for the subsistence of so large a body of men will become very pressing, and must excercise a considerable influence upon the plan of campaign for the future. Some of our contemporaries speak very much at their ease about the advisability of following up Ayub Khan's force to Herat itself. But as the line of march between Kandahar and Herat lies along a thin strip of not very fertile ground between hills on the one side and a desert on the other, and as whatever provisions it may have contained a couple of months ago must have been consumed by the passage and re-passage of considerable armies—for not only has Ayub's army passed that way, but the Wali's force and the ill-fated brigade under General Burrows have moved along it as far as Girishk—it is evident that no sustenance could be depended upon now for General Roberts's force if it were to move forward unprovided with its own commissariat. An eventual march upon Herat may become necessary, and may be effected, but an immediate advance upon that city is altogether out of the question.

The net gain from the successful issue of present operations is this—that Kandahar is once more firmly in our possession, and we are in a position to consider the question whether it is to the interest of the Empire to annex it, virtually or avowedly, or to withdraw from it, as we have withdrawn from Kabul We have always held that if the Government decides upon holding Kandahar, and makes known its determination to hold it, the difficulties of the task will soon disappear, and that we shall have a great commercial and military centre from which we can effectually overawe Afghanistan and influence materially the course of events in Central Asia. The disturbances which have troubled our line of communications since the victory of Ayub at Khushki-Nakhud are vexatious, but they are by no means of a character to inspire serious alarm. All can be set right at much less cost and trouble than would be possible in the case of the tribes in eastern Afghanistan who render the defiles, through which alone communication can be kept up with Kabul, always perilous, and almost unavailable during the snows of winter and the heats of summer. There are no insuperable difficulties in the way of holding Kandahar; and the political difficulties in the way of our withdrawal from it, now that the Governor of Herat boasts that he alone was able to trouble us in our possession, are very great indeed. But, whatever determination the Government may come to, they should choose their part at once and for all. If we are to give up that city, we had better give it up at once, rather than a little later on. The overwhelming force now in military possession of the place should be directed to destroy the fortifications and fall back on Quetta. We are under no obligations to the Wali, whose sovereignty disappeared when his troops mutinied and went over to his rival. It will be for the Kandaharis and the Heratis to settle amongst themselves what government they may please to set up for the future. If Abdul Rahman be able to hold his ground in eastern Afghanistan, there is no particular reason why he might not be encouraged to annex Kandahar provided of course that he were able to make good his claim against Ayub. But really there is nothing to be gained by our interesting ourselves in any one of the claimants of the supreme power in Afghanistan if it should be decided to abandon our foothold at Kandahar. The sub-division of the kingdom into three parts was a step which was taken in ignorance of the vitality of the national principle in the country. It at once intensified the hostility with which we were regarded by all the tribes, and nothing is to be gained by attempting to maintain that division, once we withdraw within our own frontiers. The one lesson which we may trust that the war has taught the Afghans is this—that we can, when we please, march from one end of their country to the other and possess ourselves of their cities, the preservation or destruction of which is a matter entirely at our own discretion. Whether Abdul Rahman, or Yakub, or Ayub, occupies the throne, this lesson is not likely to be forgotten. The fate of Shere Ali, and that of Yakub himself subsequently, will also have impressed the whole population with the fact that no help can come from Russia, and that any reliance placed upon the promises of that Power will be of little avail while our columns are marching up and down the land. It is doubtful whether we should aim at anything further than this, provided always that the final annexation of Kandahar be shrunk from by the Government. The military events now taking place at Kandahar enable us to consider the matter dispassionately. Our military supremacy is unquestionable, and whatever course we take should be based upon considerations of State, carefully thought out. To go on fighting for the eventual possession of Kandahar as an emporium of commerce and a place of arms would, in our opinion, be sound policy; but to go on fighting indefinitely in order that we may withdraw from Kandahar after it has cost us some millions of money, and perhaps some thousands of lives, is folly. The only alternative to annexation is immediate evacuation, the fortifications being blown up as an intimation to the world that the city was completely at our mercy when we chose to withdraw from it, and that it cannot oppose our return, if we chose to return.

Our Special Correspondent at the Front furnishes us to-day with a very full and circumstantial account of the battle of Khushki Nakhud, and this, supplemented by the long telegram from another correspondent, puts us in possession of every detail necessary to enable us to form an accurate judgment of the way in which the battle was fought and lost. It appears that on the morning of the 27th July General Burrows's force of 2,800 men set out from Khushki Nakhud to occupy Maiwand, and that, as his force approached that place, a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry was seen on his left. Two guns and a troop of cavalry were sent against this body and opened fire upon it. The enemy's line was then seen developing in front and obviously desirous of occupying Maiwand. The rest of our guns, only four in number, apparently, were sent into action and cannonaded the enemy for half an hour. The fact that the enemy received this fire in silence for that time, while completing their formation, is so contrary to what might be expected from a purely Asiatic force that it strongly suggests European counsel, and this suggestion receives considerable countenance from the character of all the subsequent movements of the enemy. Ayub's army was drawn up with the regular infantry—seven regiments,—in the centre, with three in reserve, right in front of our small force. He had five or six batteries placed at intervals according to one account, or massed according to another. On his right, which rested on a ridge, was his irregular cavalry and Ghazis, described as numerous, with strong supports in their rear; on his left was cavalry and more Ghazis. It is very noticeable how the enemy's line was strengthened by supports, the formation altogether making the result of a struggle with the inferior force opposed to them a foregone conclusion if Ayub knew how to handle his men in the fight. That chief or those who may have been advising him, certainly proved themselves quite equal to the occasion in that respect.

It is to be regretted that when General Burrows ascertained the great strength of the enemy—at least 12,000 strong according to Colonel St. John's estimate—and observed the signs of competent generalship and the compact formation, which, while threatening his own force on both flanks as well as in front, left no one portion either of centre or wings, weak or unsupported, he did not at once make up his mind to retire upon his original position which we were at the time given to understand had been chosen as one capable of easy defence. It seems tolerably clear from what happened subsequently that his defeat in the position chosen was inevitable, however the battle might have been fought. He had only six guns to oppose to thirty or thirty-six pieces of artillery, nearly as well served as his own, the enemy's regulars out-numbered his force by more than two to one, and counting the irregulars the proportion was four to one. Ayub's army rested upon or was adjacent to ridges behind which he was able to effect movements concealed from our force which alone would have proved decisive as to the result of the engagement. General Burrows drew out his men in a line parallel to that of the enemy, and facing the Afghan regulars in the centre, and to guard against the danger resulting from the enemy's overlapping him on his right, he placed the 66th Regiment inclined to the flank. Next to them on the proper front came some companies of Jacob's Rifles. It thus happened that the rear of the 66th was in the direction of the line of the native infantry which was subsequently rolled up and sent, as one of the correspondents expresses it, "charging" in upon that unlucky regiment. Then came the 1st Grenadiers, according to one account the guns being on their right, according to another on their left. On the extreme left were the remainder of Jacob's Rifles. No precaution of any kind seems to have been taken to guard this flank, and it will be seen that Ayub took advantage of the error and made the decisive charge at that vulnerable point. The cavalry were placed in rear of the line, thus leaving both flanks exposed to the crushing blows which were almost simultaneously directed upon them later on. One company of each of the regiments was detailed to guard the baggage, but where the baggage was placed we are not informed; doubtless at some place in the rear, possibly in the old Afghan camp. The action began by a cannonade at 2,000 yards distance, a range by no means excessive in these days, but for some unaccountable reason the fire proved ineffective, and by common consent both armies moved forward till the range was under a thousand yards. The superiority of the number of the enemy's guns gave him the advantage, but it does not appear to have been in any way decisive, for but few of our men were knocked over, the bulk of the infantry lying down. The enemy then proceeded to assail the flanks of our force; they brought two guns to a ridge about 300 yards from our right flank, supporting them by a strong body of riflemen who moved round unperceived, being hidden by a dip in the ground. The guns enfiladed our line; Ayub then pushed forward his centre, supported by a strong rifle fire from his left, which told upon our cavalry and artillery, though the infantry, still lying down, suffered little loss. Doubtless to occupy our attention, while these movements were in progress, he sent irregular cavalry and infantry against the baggage guard, the attack, however, being repulsed with loss. The advance of his centre enabled our breechloaders to play with "admirable effect." At this crisis of the battle a decisive charge was made by Ghazis who, coming on in front of the enemy's regulars, struck Jacob's Rifles obliquely and threw them back upon the Grenadiers who were in the act of forming square to resist a charge of Ayub's cavalry. Jacob's Rifles and the Grenadiers were driven in upon the rear of the 66th, and the whole body were thrown into inextricable confusion, mixed up with Ghazis, and driven pell mell in the direction of the 66th's proper front towards some walled gardens. All this time apparently the cavalry did nothing to save the infantry or secure it a moment's breathing time. An attempt was made—doubtless by General Burrows—"to bring up help," but whether the help in question consisted of the cavalry or of the companies left to guard the baggage we are not informed. No help came; "everybody and everything was in hopeless confusion," the enemy firing heavily into the confused mass, many officers and men falling. The infantry [illegible] the force, Ayub appears to have interposed his cavalry between them and our cavalry and artillery. Only the artillery and part of the cavalry, we are told, kept any sort of formation, and from this it would appear that a portion at least of the cavalry suffered in the action, probably from the rifle fire from the ridge on the enemy's left. We are not allowed to infer that it charged the enemy. Such is the story of the battle. General Burrows's force was beaten almost as a matter of course, once it went into action in a position where the enemy's superior strength could be fully developed and unsparingly applied, whilst its own superiority in discipline and in arms was rendered altogether unavailing, owing to the facility with which it could be attacked on all sides simultaneously. General Burrows committed a grievous error in marching against an enemy whose superiority in guns and men was no secret to him, and the mistake became irretrievable when he consented to engage them upon their own ground.

The men, it is expressly stated, fought well, and had they been posted in a position where they would have been even partially protected from the overwhelming charges of the Ghazis and cavalry, their breechloaders and their discipline might have given them the victory. General Burrows made not the slightest attempt to manœuvre so as to equalise the chances; he accepted battle with all the chances against him. Ayub's generalship was so indisputably good that, as we have hinted already, the directing mind of some foreign officer may well be suspected. There was perfect self-command throughout, and the decisive blows were delivered simultaneously and in such a manner as to support one another and place the result beyond doubt. If all this be Ayub's work he is certainly the ablest general the Afghans have as yet fought under. The only part of his operations which seems to be fairly open to criticism is that connected with the pursuit of our routed column. He followed up his success so negligently that he allowed some two-thirds of the routed force to escape to Kandahar and strengthen the defence of that city when he subsequently laid siege to it. He thus lost the true reward of his victory, and the prize for which the battle was fought. There appears no military reason why a man of the force should have been permitted to escape, and the fact that two-thirds of them did escape, warrants us in the expectation that at the supreme moment Ayub may not, after all, prove himself a general of the first capacity. This being the case, he may delay his retreat from his present position and give General Roberts an opportunity of avenging General Burrows. Within the next few days we shall be better able to form a definitive estimate of Ayub Khan's military capacity.

There appears to have been considerable alarm at Karachi during the last few days, it being known that the Pathan settlers were restless and apparently bent on giving trouble. The town has been patrolled at night by the mounted artillery men,—the Magazine and the Arsenal guarded by companies of the 78th Highlanders, the banks have been garrisoned and the local volunteers warned to be in readiness. On Saturday the Bombay Government suddenly hurried off three companies of the 4th Regiment from Colaba to Karachi, the B. I. steamer Pachumba being ordered to put on all steam and go 12 knots an hour. This reinforcement will probably arrive at Karachi this afternoon, and set free the companies of the 78th still in the city to go and look after the restless Baluchis who are expected to give trouble along the frontier. In view of this position of affairs at Karachi, it is interesting to note the character of the native population of the town and vicinity, and of the independent territory of Khelat, beyond the Sind boundary. The great majority of the people resident in Sind (and no doubt the same rule applies to the town of Karachi) are Mahomedans, who number nearly three to one as compared to the people professing other religious creeds. Any outbreak that might occur would be sure to have its origin amongst the Mahomedan community, which is broadly divided into two great bodies, the Sindhi proper, and the naturalised Mussulmans, such as the Saiyads, Afghans, Baluchis, Sidis, Memons, and Khwajas. The character of the Sindhis—who are considered as the descendants of the original Hindoo population, converted to Islamism during the rule of the Ummeyide dynasty of Khalifas—is thus described by Captain Burton, who is intimately acquainted with the people of the country :—"The Sindhi is taller and more robust than the native of India. He is of dark complexion and tolerably strong and muscular, but idle, apathetic, notoriously cowardly and dishonourable, addicted to intoxication, unclean in his person, and immoral in the extreme." Another authority, Mr. A. W. Hughes, compiler of the *Sind Gazetteer*, says :—"Closer acquaintance with the Sindhi shows him to possess many good qualities : he is quiet and inoffensive, though it must at the same time be admitted that he is excessively lazy and indolent. Of the naturalised Mahomedan population, the chief portion are Sind Baluchis, of whom Burton says that while they are superior to the Sindhi, 'fairer in complexion, more powerfully formed, of a hardier constitution, and, when intoxicated, sufficiently brave in battle,' they are addicted to intoxication, debauched in manners, slow in everything except the cunning of a savage, violent and revengeful." There does not, from these descriptions, seem much probability that the ordinary native population would make any formidable demonstration hostile to the British Government. With regard to the inhabitants of the independent territory of Baluchistan, the country nearest to Karachi is that under the Jam of Las Beyla. Mr. Hughes, in his "Country of Baluchistan," represents the population, not as a warlike, but rather a pastoral race. The predominent tribe is the Lumri, and of them we are told that they are not a fine people, being both in appearance and bodily strength inferior to their neighbours, and are also ignorant, indolent, apathetic, and superstitious. Further north, but a considerable distance from Karachi, there are the border tribes of Baluchistan, the Bughtis, Marris, &c. The Bughtis, formerly a powerful tribe, were much reduced by their conflicts with the British, between 1839 and 1847. The Marris, who have been lately giving trouble on the Dadar-Quetta route, are the most numerous and important, as well as the most turbulent and unruly of the Baluch hill tribes. It was only the actual presence of the frontier troops that kept them from committing depredations in British territory; and there is room for belief that the force having been withdrawn for service elsewhere, they may take advantage of the opportunity, not only to make raids on their own account, but to stir up neighbouring tribes, such as the Khetrans and Gorchanis, who lie to the east of the Marri country, to an organised incursion, either into British territory or within the borders of the Khanate of Khelat.

Heavy rain has fallen at Nurgund in Dharwar, the wind being northerly. Rain has fallen also at Amraoti. This is most satisfactory news. The prospect of a Deccan famine was regarded with universel anxiety up country. The Government had made arrangements for opening relief works at five days' notice. The rains now setting in may save everything.

Since the publication of the telegram from our correspondent at Simla, we hear that the Marris are moving about restlessly in the direction of Kachi, Sind, and the Bolan. In one month they have committed an incredible amount of mischief. Besides the raids reported by us already, they have twice plundered Thull-Chotiali and killed some of the garrison. No active measures appear to have been taken against them from the Khelat side, and their unchecked violence may in time tend to demoralise the tribes to the north, who, though at present not in opposition to us, may soon follow the dangerous example set them by the Marris. As these marauders have now gone off in the direction of Kachi to sack that unhappy place for the fourth time, our border is not in immediate danger of attack; and in the meanwhile it is possible for us to organise a combination against the Marris of the half-friendly northern tribes, to protect the Dera Ghazi Khan border against the possibility of a surprise from any quarter, and perhaps to induce the Baluchis, by subsidies, to cease from troubling and undertake the protection of their own borders and give the local authorities assistance in other ways, if required. Already the Harand post has been strengthened by forty sabres, of the [illegible] Bengal Cavalry, and a regiment of cavalry has been ordered to march to the assistance of Dera Ghazi Khan. This reinforcement will not, however, reach its destination before a month.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT SIMLA.

(From our own Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

As the rains begin to break up the Simla season appears to be emerging gradually from the depressing fogs and mists that have ensbrouded it and the hills for the past two months. The season has been unusually dull from a variety of causes which, big and little, have contributed to the death-like stillness under which all alike have groaned. The change in the *régime*, the want of a lady at Government House, the recent disaster at the Front, and a somewhat unhealthy year, have kept our spirits much under "proof." Days and weeks have gone drearily by with little more than an occasional outing at Peterhoff and a little private scandal to help us along. The Viceroy, like your own Governor, has not made much of a show in public, but now that he is soon to be joined by the Marchioness of Ripon, a change in this respect may be expected. One of the mild dissipations to which we have had recourse is the occasional lecture at the United Service Institution, and even this delight is limited to those somewhat uncertain occasions on which Captain Anderson and the committee have succeeded in capturing some stationary or wandering star who is good-natured enough to shed on us for a few minutes the light that shines in him. At such times we meet and listen to remarks on the construction of frontier railways, or the effectiveness of big battalions, or some other subject which has even less interest for the general public—or, rather, which would have no interest at all for it in normal times; but as prisoners in their cells watch with painful and absorbing interest the construction of a spider's web, or the growth of a solitary tree, so we have endeavoured to invest with life—the life of a hill-station—the dry bones that have as times been offered us in lieu of bread. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge some of the actual benefits we have received from the Institution, which, compassionating our distress, has at times gone out of its way to assist us. The *raison d'être* of the society is to discuss subjects which have a special, and even perhaps an exclusive, interest for the services. When, therefore, it obligingly permits us under its auspices, to be informed of the *habitat* of the elephant, or the history of the Nile, it is entitled to all the praise we can bestow on it. But after all is said, the discussions are often very uninteresting and *caviare* to the million; and it may be taken in evidence of our dispirited condition that we attend them regularly, and by dint of making believe very much, draw something of amusement or instruction from the themes. In this way, you will see pretty women perseveringly sapping information on abstruse military questions, and it may even fall to you—as it fell to me the other day—to hear a little lady, who probably two years ago bloomed in some quiet English parsonage, but who is now an Indian belle and leader of fashion, combat off-hand the opinions of an experienced and distinguished general officer regarding the "scientific" frontier, generally, and the supposed feelings of the Afghans towards the Russians. Already, however, there is a rift in our cloud, and the sun begins to sh

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 29.

Ayub Khan, who has given up the siege of Kandahar, on the approach of General Roberts, is reported to be short of ammunition, but expecting supplies in fifteen or sixteen days.

The reports from the Khyber line state that, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the health of the troops is good.

MULLA FAKIR AT JELLALABAD.

The notorious Mulla Fakir is in Jellalabad with the new Governor.

FIGHTING BETWEEN RIVAL KHANS.

From the right bank of the Kabul river come reports of skirmishing between the rival Khans of Goshta, Syud Amir Khan, and Moghul Khan, but the belligerent parties respect our rafts, which are conveying large quantities of stores from Jellalabad to Dakka.

WITHDRAWAL OF AYUB KHAN TO SINJIRI.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Information received from Quetta, dated 27th, evening, states that Ayub Khan is reported to have withdrawn his army from the position in front of Kandahar, and has retired to Sinjiri, eight miles west of Kandahar.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROBERTS AT KHELAT I-GHILZAI.

General Roberts arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th.

All is well on the Khyber line. The rear Brigade leaves Jellalabad to-day.

EXPECTED RISING OF THE PATHANS AT KURRACHEE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 29, 1 A.M.

There was great excitement here last night, owing to a report that a large number of Pathans were likely to rise. Every precautionary measure was taken by the Civil and Military authorities, and mounted artillerymen patrolled the city throughout the night.

No disturbance has occurred up to this moment.

A portion of the 78th Highlanders has been detained, and the Volunteers are warned to be prepared for any emergency.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 28, 5 P.M.

Disturbances were expected, but due precautions have been taken. Part of the Highlanders were detained. The 78th guard the Magazine and the Arsenal. Mounted patrols on duty at night. City and Camp all quiet.

ALL QUIET AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 29, 9-48 p.m.

The reports afloat in Bombay about the state of affairs in Kurrachee are utterly untrue. Everything is quite here, only the military authorities have taken all necessary precautions, [illegible] ridiculous reports set afloat by scoundrels in the town. The Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* had just published an extra, in which it contradicts emphatically the contents of a sensational paragraph published by one of the local prints. It states that there is not the slightest truth in the assertion, that the Commissioner in Sind has telegraphed for two gunboats. The gunboat Ready was, in the ordinary course of things, to pay her annual visit to Kurrachee as soon as the Beacon left, and will probably arrive in harbour to-morrow or the next day. Possibly certain necessary arrangements for berthing the troopship Euphrates, which is also shortly expected with the 98th Regiment, may have given rise to this absurd rumour.

It is not true that the remaining detachment of the 78th Highlanders is to be detained, and it will go forward as soon as carriage is provided.

Other equally baseless and more vague rumours have been flying about Kurrachee, but there is no cause whatever for uneasiness.

ORIGIN OF THE RUMOURS.

They seem to derive their origin from Hydrabad, which is temporarily without its usual quota of European troops, pending the arrival of others; and from the fact that some Pathans were buying camels in the districts (presumably the gathering spoken of). These Pathans had been sent down specially for the purpose by the agents of the Transport Officer at Sibi. Knowing, however, that there were such rumours, the magistracy and police here are on the alert and have adopted such precautions as seemed best for preventing needless alarm.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF KHUSHKI-NAKHUD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAMAN, AUG. 27.

The following are the particulars of the Khushki-Nakhud action:—In the first position the two forces were thousand yards apart, and the artillery not telling, the line moved five hundred yards forward, the enemy also moved forward, and both halted within easy range, under a thousand yards, the infantry lying down to open fire. Our formation was as follows:—On the right the 66th, two companies of Jacob's Rifles, the Bombay Grenadiers, and six guns Horse Artillery; on the extreme left, five companies of Jacob's Rifles and the cavalry in the rear. The enemy's formation was—On the right on a ridge a body of Ghazis, then irregulars and cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and six batteries massed on their front; on the extreme left the cavalry supported more Ghazis.

Our rifle fire began to tell, shaking the enemy's infantry, but our line was punished by their artillery. Suddenly the Ghazis on the enemy's right charged obliquely, sweeping back the five companies of Jacob's Rifles and rushing among the guns. They then attacked the Grenadiers while forming square, who were also charged in front by the enemy's cavalry. Meantime, two of the enemy's guns swept round the hill on the right front, obtaining a position completely enfilading our line. The native infantry, driven upon the 66th, broke the latter's formation. The guns were withdrawn in the face of great difficulty and danger. The soldiers fought well, but all was a confused mass of troops and Ghazis. Our cavalry, apparently, was not seriously engaged. The Ghazis appear to have charged and two guns to have taken up an enfilading position without check or opposition of any kind from our horse.

RAPID MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

CHAMAN, AUG 29, 12 NOON.

General Roberts arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd and marched for Kandahar on the 25th, taking on the garrison. He expects to communicate with Kandahar on the 29th by heliograph, to arrive there on the 30th, and to attack on the 31st. If General Phayre at Taktipul proposes a combined movement the latter is impossible owing to the scarcity of food, forage and grain. General Phayre cannot arrive at the city before the 3rd or 4th September. The march from Kabul has been very successful. Supplies were most plentiful. 136 miles were covered in eight days.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR.

The sortie from Kandahar on the 16th was unfortunate. The village attacked was found strongly loopholed and the troops were forced to retire under a heavy fire with a loss of 200. Native reports say that Ayub has crossed the Argandab to a position between Sinjiram and Shuhin.

THE BATTLE OF KHUSHKI-NAKHUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 29.

The following are the details of the action at Khushki-Nakhud on the 27th July:—

General Burrows moved out with 2,800 men, all told, to occupy Maiwand at 11 a.m. Simultaneously with our sighting Maiwand a consider able body of cavalry was seen on our left. Two guns and a troop of cavalry went out to reconnoitre, and opened fire on the enemy's cavalry. Shortly afterwards the enemy's line developed, and it became evident that we were in the presence of Ayub Khan's whole force who, like ourselves, were making for Maiwand. The rest of our guns now came into action, and after half an hour had elapsed were answered by the enemy, whose formation was as follows:—

THE ENEMY'S FORMATION.

In our front and in their centre a line of infantry, with five batteries at intervals; on their right, a numerous body of irregular cavalry, with strong supports in rear; on their left, a miscellaneous body of horse and foot streaming out of the Maiwand villages. At this time they were 2,000 yards distant. The ground was nearly level, but with slight undulations. For some little time the artillery fire on both sides was almost a farce, owing to the great range. An advance was then made by our troops for about 50 yards, and shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced till the opposing forces were not more than 1,000 yards apart.

THE FORMATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Our infantry were now up and disposed as follows:—On the right, and inclined to the flank, five companies of the 66th Regiment; next them, to the proper front, five companies of Jacob's Rifles; then the guns; next the 1st Grenadiers; and on the left two companies of Jacob's Rifles. The action now began to get hot and a very heavy cannonade went on for an hour. Our guns held their own, but could not silence the enemy's. A good many horses were knocked over, and also a few men, but the loss was not serious. Suddenly, at a point some 300 yards on our right [illegible] the enemy brought up two guns, partially enfilading our line, and at the same time [illegible] brought up a lot of infantry behind their guns, and completely hidden by a dip in the ground. Bringing on their main line at the same time, the enemy opened a rifle fire. This was bad for the mounted men and artillery, but the infantry, lying down, suffered little. Before this two brisk attacks made by the irregular cavalry and infantry on our baggage had been repulsed with loss, by the guard formed of one company from each regiment.

RETREAT OF JACOB'S RIFLES ON REAR OF 66TH.

The enemy was now closing in on all sides, and our rifle fire, previously little used, began to open out with apparently admirable effect, till a sudden rush of Ghazis in front of their regular infantry, pushed back Jacob's Rifles. Two guns which were left unprotected were carried by the enemy. The 1st Grenadiers formed square and were then broken, and Jacob's Rifles fell back in confusion, charging into the rear of the 66th.

THE FORMATION OF THE 66TH BROKEN.

The 66th were carried away by the Rifles and retreated eastward to their own proper front, a mixed mass without any formation. Very heavy fire was brought to bear on them, killing many officers and men, and they gradually became separated from the rest of the force and followed the Ghazis who had been attacking them into some walled gardens. The enemy's cavalry had now cut them off from the rest of the force, and though an attempt was made to bring up help, nothing could be done.

THE DISORGANIZATION OF OUR TROOPS.

Everybody and everything was in hopeless confusion and the enemy were still pitching into us hot. A general retreat followed, only the artillery and part of the cavalry keeping any sort of organization. And to make matters worse nothing could turn the fugitives from the direct road to Kandahar, on which there was no water for forty miles. Then follow details of the killed and wounded.

THE QUESTION OF HOLDING THE KURRUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

The question of the advisability or otherwise of holding the Kurrum will be shortly decided. Two courses present themselves—either that the Turis be protected and a ruler installed and guaranteed against Kabul, or that Kurrum be held as a British possession. The popular belief here is that a friendly chief like Wali Mahomed Khan should be put in and supported by us, and that our troops should be withdrawn immediately.

THE VICEROY'S PUNJAB TOUR.

The Viceroy leaves Simla for his Punjab tour on the 30th of October, going to Saharanpur, *viâ* Nahun, and thence to Lahore, where he will hold a grand durbar, to be followed by a lesser one at Mooltan. The arrangements will be conducted one a scale of some magnificence in order to impress the public and secure a favourable first impression.

THE STATE OF CASHMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, AUG. 27.

The prospects of the Cashmere crops this year are more encouraging. Although they have experienced stubborn opposition from the landholders, the Maharaja and his Prime Minister, Anant Ram, are carrying out importan revenue assessment reforms. Over 3,000 people who were rendered homeless by the late famine are being provided with means of livelihood for the approaching winter by the establishment of special relief works by the Maharaja. The newly appointed European Engineer carries out to immediate completion the carriage traffic roads. The Maharaja is sending 1,200 troops to his Central Asian frontier, with the object of relieving those who have been stationed there for the past two years. Reports from authentic sources confirm the Gilgit news of the unqualified success of Major Biddulph's influence in Kaffirstan. The people of the whole province place themselves at the disposal of the British Government, if their services are required against Afghanistan. The Maharaja of Cashmere's aid to Major Biddulph has proved invaluable. The Prime Minister's (Anant Ram's) action in carrying out reforms and adoptions at the suggestion of the British Political Officer has made him extremely unpopular among many of the Maharaja's advisers, although the Maharaja accords him his support.

HEAVY RAIN AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUG. 28.

Yesterday there was heavy rain at Nurgund, and to-day at Dharwar; wind north.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

In the House of Commons the Hares and Rabbits Bill has been read a third time, and the Burials Bill has passed through Committee.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

The vessels which are to form the naval demonstration are designated.

SURRENDER OF DALCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 28.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad announcing the immediate surrender of Dalciguo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	66,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	9,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	30,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	300	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	624.000	do.
Do. do. Surats	91,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	47,000	do.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s.
8½ lbs. do.	7s.
40's Mule Twist	10½d.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrival.—Shakespear.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, AUG. 29, 7 A.M.

Bolinao-Manila land line interrupted.

MADRAS, AUG. 28, 12-14 P.M.

Shanghai-Nagasakai cable interrupted.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 29, 2-50 P.M.

The M. M. steamer Amazone from China arrived.

GALLE, AUG. 28, 6-30 A. M.

French mail steamer Irrawaddy from Suez arrived.

GALLE, AUG. 28, 8-15 A.M.

French mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

We hear from Poona that H. E. the Governor has a great deal of work upon his hands just now, and that he did not leave the Council Hall until a late hour on Friday evening.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Sir Richard Temple Memorial Fund, held at the Town Hall on Saturday, it was resolved that the Secretaries be requested to communicate with Mr. Brock, who had submitted an offer of £1,200, and to ascertain on what terms he would construct a lifesize statue of Sir Richard Temple, and when he would be able to complete it. Mr. Brock is the well-known pupil of Mr. Foley.

We are glad to see from an advertisement which appears in another column that the Kennedy Sea Face and Rotten Row have been re-opened to equestrians.

H. H. JASWUNT SINGH, the Thakore Saheb of Limree, has subscribed, through Colonel Barton, Political Agent, Kattiawar, Rs. 2,000 to the Bombay Military Relief Fund.

A POONA paper states:—Much excitement was caused at Kirkee on Thursday last by the publication in the *Times of India* under the heading of "Another Battery of Artillery for the front," that the I Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery under the command of Major H. C. Lewis, R. A., had received orders to proceed to the front. Nothing is known, however, at Kirkee of any orders to this effect.

With regard to the Annual Relief list which we published on Friday, the following troops—Nos. 6, 7 and 10 Companies Sappers and Miners, 67th Foot, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Central India Horse, and 2nd and 3rd Goorkhas—are to be moved from Afghanistan, and not from the stations named. G-A, R. A., moves from Lucknow to Morar, and I-A from Peshawur to Sialkot. The 67th Foot goes to Poona.

It is reported that the new rule obtaining in the British army of limiting the tenure of command of a regiment to five years, will also be made applicable to the Indian army.

GENERAL COBBE, lately commanding at Agra, and who commanded the 1st infantry brigade during the field operations in the Kurrum valley, has gone to Allahabad to command the division.

It is reported from Aden that H. M. S. Philomel has returned from the neighbourhood of Guardafui, after having unsuccessfully sought for intelligence of the s. s. Queen Victoria, supposed to have been wrecked in that vicinity. Captain Berners reports a very heavy sea in the neighbourhood of the Cape. The disease amongst cattle is very prevalent at present, and many have been slaughtered and buried. The Dagmar left Aden for Bombay on the 28th ultimo. Hopes are entertained of raising the Duke of Lancaster.

REGARDING the appointment of Political Agent in Kattywar, a correspondent on the spot writes:—It seems people are much given to the habit of counting chickens before they are hatched. It is not yet certain that our Political Agent, Colonel Barton, will leave India for good in November next, and yet Dame Rumour is particularly busy in appointing Mr. This or Mr. That as the Colonel's successor in office. One can easily find on referring to the long roll of the Political Agents that have filled the post with more or less ability in this province, that the appointment in question is intended to be a preserve for military officers. The late Mr. Kinloch Forbes and Mr. J. B. Peile must, of course, be put down as anomalies. If the Government thinks it expedient to depart from its old tradition (which in the opinion of many is not a very prudent step) and to give the place to a Civilian, I think no one is better fitted to succeed Colonel Barton than Mr. H. M. Birdwood, whose name is mentilated in this connection. Mr. Birdwood is a rare gem in the Civil Service. His love of justice and fair play has made his name a household word in the Zilla. His name is not less familiar in Kattiawar, where he has served with credit as Assistant Political Agent. His appointment will be hailed by all. But if, on the other hand, the prize is not to be snatched away from the gallant sons of Mars, we have happily several among us who are quite worthy of the place in every respect. We have Major Watson, an able officer of varied experience. We have Major Wodehouse, our first Assistant Political Agent, who often acts for his chief when absent, and whose suavity of manners has endeared him to all who have come in contact with him. When we have such men near at hand, why should they be superseded by others who have no experience of the province at all? It is no use putting a square thing in a round hole. Let us therefore hope the Government will appoint the right man to the right place when the right time comes.

OUR Muscat correspondent writes:—"We are expecting Colonel Miles back from Bagdad, but no one seems to know what are the movements of Mr. Plowden, who is to relieve him. The Ready left yesterday for Jask to meet the Woodlark at present stationed there. The Beacon from Kurrachee is expected daily here."

THE Mysore jewels discussion is becoming lively. A correspondent "who is in a position to know what he states" writes to the *Madras Times*:—"There cannot be a more audacious falsehood uttered for intrigue than the statement in the Calcutta *Statesman* that the Mysore Palace jewels were re-set at Madras. This is an additional item invented to support the jewels story."

THE Jail Report for the N. W. P. and Oudh for last year shows that the net prison population fell from 143,129 in 1878 to 101,763 in 1879, and there was a corresponding decrease in the expenditure from fifteen to thirteen lakhs.

BEFORE Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, Jivajee Ramchunder, a police patel, was charged a short time ago with disobedience of a direction of law with intent to save a friend from punishment. In the absence of an authority for the trial, as required by section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Sessions Judge declined to proceed. The Government Pleader referred to Government resolution No 6,482 of 20th October 1877 as deciding the point at issue. The Sessions Judge, however, doubted—with all deference—whether the Government had authority to interfere in a general way with the discretion allowed by law to magistrates; and having considered the law bearing upon the case, he was of opinion that the committal of the prisoner by the magistrate, in the absence of the required sanction for investigation, must be held to be *coram non judice*; that the prisoner was not legally before the court; and that the court had no option but to determine that it had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was therefore acquitted and discharged. The local Government, through the Government Pleader at Bombay, appealed from Mr. Shaw's decision to the High Court, and the appeal was considered before Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill a few days ago. Their Lordships hold that a police patel, hereditary or otherwise, was liable to dismissal by a magistrate, first class, subject to the sanction of the Police Commissioner, and that no special sanction was necessary for his prosecution. Mr. Shaw's order was reversed, and he was directed to proceed with the trial according to law.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has created two scholarships of £200 a year each for graduates of the Calcutta University at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. A notification to this effect is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we learn that "the first two scholarships will be tenable for two and-a-half years from the commencement of the January term in 1881. Only Natives of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, who have passed the B. A. examination on the physical side will be eligible. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 will be made to defray the expenses of each scholarship-holder in proceeding to England, and a similar allowance will be made for the return journey on the completion of the course. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction, and will be submitted to Government with a report from a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. C. H. Tawney, Babu Bhudev Mukerji, C.I.E., and Mr. A. W. Garrett."

THE Calcutta Trades' Association have passed a resolution in commendation of Mr. Monteath, the retiring head of the Indian Post Office. The Association remark:—"It would be difficult to refer in detail to each of the measures connected with Mr. Monteath's tenure of office, but there are, notwithstanding, several which the Committee of the Association desire prominently to notice. These are—the publication of the postal guide and mail calendar; the establishment of the foreign parcel post; the introduction of post [illegible] parcels, and value payable, and money order systems; the reduction of foreign postage, inland parcel postage, and the postage on newspapers; the abolition of postage on re-directed covers; the registration of packets at reduced rates; the return of addressees' acknowledgements for registered letters and parcels; the issue of certificates of posting; the formation of the Travelling Post Offices, and the sorting of mails on the mail steamer." In conclusion they "desire cordially to acknowledge the courtesy and attention with which Mr. Monteath invariably received their representations, and to assure him, on behalf of the trading community of Calcutta, of their high appreciation of the many benefits which they owe to his able direction of the Indian Post Office."

THE latest news from Manila is satisfactoring. The movement of the earth seemed to have ceased, and the town was being rebuilt of lighter materials and in a less solid style. The personal injuries caused by the earthquakes are so far ascertained to be 12 deaths, 25 wounded (mortally, it is believed) and 152 slightly wounded,—189 in all. The Jesuit Fathers having announced the disappearance of all geological commotion, tranquility is again restored. It is said that off the coast, between the district of Infanta and the Island of Palillo, a submarine volcano was observed, and that great damage has been caused to that district owing to the proximity of this volcano.

THERE has been a very serious inundation in Japan, caused by the overflow of the Matsuyamagawa in the Okuyama ken. The damage done was considerable; no less than 8,437 houses, 27 warehouses, and 155 granaries were destroyed; sixty-nine lives were lost, and twelve persons injured. The land flooded is estimated at 4,333,920 tsubo (about 3,582 acres); and the crops will suffer severely.

LATEST accounts from China are not of such reassuring character as those received by the previous post. The *China Mail* wrote on the 9th inst.:—The most startling news comes from Peking in the statement that Tung-Hsun is dismissed from his high position as President of the Board of Revenue. This is a big victory for, and a bold blow struck on, the part of the war party. Whether it may have the effect on Li Hung Chang that those who have conceived the step imagined, or the reverse, is open to doubt. But that it will precipitate matters one way or another is almost certain. Sealed book as almost the whole of the inner workings of affairs at Peking are to us, it is known, or generally believed at all events, that there is a volcano smouldering, which may at any moment break out into the most terrible eruption, carrying devastation not only to its own hill-sides, but to every land and every people. While we were able in our last summary to write with confidence as if the difficulty between Russia and China was virtually settled, both agreeing to again "counsel one with another," at the present time of writing, the fact is borne in upon us that there are other factors in this struggle—that the war party and the peace party have extensive differences, large and vital principles at stake, apart altogether from the Kuldja question,—that one of the most bloody and determined internecine wars that ever raged is quite within the bounds of possibility—the time the near, if not immediate future, the scene China. The Russo-Chinese difficulty is lost in this view of the matter, and the word "Revolution" is whispered or shapes itself upon the lips of men who know more than they daresay.

THE same paper says:—The air is full of rumours about Colonel Gordon, who meantime pursues the even tenour of his way and says nothing. Amongst the other rumours there has been one that he received a letter at Chefoo from Mr. Hart, I. G., urging him to go back, but that if he came on not to see Li Hung Chang, and that he received another letter from Mr. Hart upon his arrival at Tientsin, recommending him not to see Li Hung Chang, and stating that Sir Thomas Wade wished him not to see Li Hung Chang. In neither of these is there perhaps much truth. At all events he has seen Li Hung Chang, on whose invitation he came to China, and with him he will no doubt advise. The Chinese view of the position is thus succinctly given by a contemporary. If, as seems to be almost universally expected, an attack upon Li be made by the party in power at Peking, there are three courses open to him. He may reply by marching upon Peking with his army; he may ask permission to retire; he may go to Peking and submit himself to be dealt with as the Government thinks fit. In the first event, he would be supported by the bulk of his army, and probably be successful. In the second, it is supposed the Government would refuse to allow him to retire, and then seeing no way to escape, he would strike for freedom and in self-defence. In the third course, he would soon be in prison, and possibly in his grave.

AFGHANISTAN.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SIND.

THREE companies of the 2-4th King's Own Royal Regiment left Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday last in the British India steam ship Pachumba from the Apollo Bunder. The marching orders arrived very early that morning; and the Superintendent of Marine was very prompt in engaging transport. Captain Crofton commands the force, and the other officers accompanying it are Lieutenants Gawne, James, Bonomi, and Barber, the latter two having returned from Poona on Saturday in consequence of a telegram sent from Bombay. The strength of the force is 188 rank and file, and 12 serjeants. The same evening at 8-20 p.m., the A. Company of the same regiment arrived at the Boree Bunder station by rail from Kirkee, which they left at 12-30 p.m. The force consists of 180 men and is under the command of Captain H. B. Lawrence and Lieutenant E. R. Pearse. The company on arrival marched to their quarters at Colaba.

A detatchment of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry will leave Poona to-day for Bombay, and will leave for Kurrachee to-morrow.

A detachment of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry will leave to-day at 9 a. m. for Tanna.

A detachment of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry will leave Tanna to-day for Poona, in place of that sent to Kurrachee.

Four special trains arrived in Bombay yesterday, bringing the right wing of the 3rd, Hyderabad Cavalry (Hyderabad Contingent). The first train arrived at 1-25 p. m. in charge of Major Fitzgerald, the second arrived at 2-25 p. m. in charge of Ressaldar Mirza Mahomed Ali Bey, the third at 3-35 p.m. in charge of Ressaldar Mouzda Khan, and the fourth at 7-30 p. m. in charge of Surgeon Major McVittie. These troops will proceed in the three L. G. S.—the Dalhousie, Czarewitch and Tennasserim—to-morrow for Kurrachee. Each train brought 64 men, 65 horses, 72 ponies, 45 syces, and 23 camp followers.

The baggage was commenced to be put on board last night, the men slept in the shed, and will leave Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Peshwa, Captain Geo. Farmer, 2159 tons gross tonnage, has been chartered by Government to take the 18th Regiment Native Infantry to Kurrachee. She will sail to-morrow.

THE Lahore paper is informed that the 17th N. I. take the place of the 38th N. I. in the Bengal infantry brigade proceeding to Kandahar. The 2nd Queen's do not go on service as erroneously stated, but proceed from Bareilly to Peshawar in course of relief.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAREY, commanding one of the artillery divisions, reached Sibi on the 21st August. His Adjutant, Captain Foote, was at Sukkur on the 20th instant, and 5-8 R. A., a mule battery from Poona, was expected to reach Sibi on the 22nd.

THE transport at Sibi appears to consist mainly of bullocks. The 8th B. C. have no other carriage supplied to them, and the detachments 4th B. N. I. have the same. Considerable difficulty, it is said, attaches to keeping the loads on the backs of these animals, and so much time is consumed in the operation that we are told the men generally march without their rations and bedding, trusting to getting them up some time in the course of the twenty four hours.

FROM Sibi it is reported that the 15th Bombay N. I. arrived there on the 19th inst., and were ordered to go on to Quetta at once, not relieving the 4th Bengal N. I., as was expected. The Lahore paper remarks:—This no doubt has been done to give the Bombay troops an opportunity of showing what they can do after Khushki-Nakhud, but it is hard on the 4th N. I., notwithstanding. The latter regiment is 660 strong, with nine British officers, while the Bombay corps has only 450, with six British officers.

THE 51st Foot, the 31st Native Infantry, C. 3. Royal Artillery, and details of other corps from the Khaiber line force, arrived at Peshawar from Hari Sing Burj on the 23rd instant.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK ON THE FRONTIER.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent at Nowshera telegraphed on the 26th inst.:—There is no cholera at Peshawar, nor have any cases been reported nearer than Tanji. The latest reports received seem to show that the disease is dying out. Mr. Lepel Griffin has left for Simla.

THE MARRIS.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated August 22, to the *Pioneer*, states:—There is reason to believe now, strange as such a mistake appears, that the information lately received concerning the raids by the Marris in Katch and Sibi, was ill-founded. Later reports from Jacobabad deny the truth of the alleged operations, and declare that though the Marris are assembling at Kahan, their head-quarters, their object is not hostile.

Another account represents that the raid is the same as that referred to in the telegrams published a fortnight ago regarding the attack on the railway convoy retiring to Hurnai; and that the story comes now by way of Dera Ghazi Khan instead of direct from Sibi.

THE ALLEGED VIOLENCE AND OPPRESSION AT KABUL.

WE are informed officially that there is no foundation for the statement made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the authority of "private sources," regarding oppression and violence at Kabul, and the murder of camp followers and others by the populace after the departure of the British troops. The denial is based on direct information of General Sir Donald Stewart.

AT KILLA ABDULLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Scinde Civil and Military Gazette*.—Between this and Kandahar all electric communication is quite stopped, but the line is all right to Quetta. From Kandahar to Chaman, messages came by scouts, and are thence heliographically sent on to Killa Abdulla—whence I write. Commissariat supplies come in daily—but we have to *pay* for them *rather*. Our daily beloved fiends—nay I meant friends—*are* "making hay while the sun shines." Just fancy I *can* have *potatoes* for dinner at—Rs. 20 per maund,—say about a shilling a pound—and, to avoid scurvy, one is glad to go in for an occasional *tuber*. Cattle fodder in the shape of chopped straw (boosa) such as is commonly thrown away in Kurrachee, or becomes a perquisite to the cowkeepers or bheesties, finds willing purchasers here at 2, 3 and 4 Rs. per maund. All else in proportion. As for *comforts*—well ask our friends the Marines. We can't complain of their being *cold* ones for it is hot enough at times to *boil* a bottle of beer—when we are lucky enough to get hold of one. But one has to calculate twice, before indulging in a *necessary* "peg," as to where the *next* is to come from.

THE KURRACHEE SCARE.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Scinde issue) wrote on the 24th inst.—There is a very foolish report going about the town of Kurrachee that a "Mahomedan rising is to take place on the 28th of this month." We doubt not if there were the slightest real apprehension of this, our authorities would be all on the *qui vive*, but considering the utter unreason of such mere isolated rising on the part of malcontents—if existing,—we may mention it only to laugh at it. We wish, however, we could trace its origin, as we should like to see the spreaders exposed to the wholesome correction of the "cat." The night of the 22nd Ramzan is celebrated by the Shiah sect as the *Katl-Imam-Alí* or the "death of Ali," but this is not noticed by the Sunnis, who have, however, the *Lailat-ul-Kadr*, or "night of power," on the 27th Ramzan, so called because the Koran is said to have descended from heaven on that night. "On this night," says the Calendar, "the *Ghair Mahdis* or Pathan sect, who assert that the 12th *Imam-Madi* has come and gone, used to have encounters with the Sunnis and Shiahs; and those killed were supposed to be rewarded as martyrs." The *Katl-Imam-Alí* falls on the 28th August, and the *Lailat-ul-Kadr* on the 3rd September this year. We don't think the few Pathans in Kurrachee will feel it worth their while attacking the other sectarians. And, short of a general Indian rising, we hardly think there is any thing to be apprehended from local *emeutes*.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS TOWARDS QUETTA.

At Sukkur the cry is still "they come." The following troops have passed through that station *en route* to Sibi:—On the 20th, two companies of the 63rd, consisting of 209 non-commissioned rank and file, with 100 followers, in charge of Major James, Captain Gronow, and Lieutenants Graham and Ternan; and the R. H. A. 5-8 Mountain Battery composed of 100 European and 250 Native soldiers, with horses, mules, &c., in charge of Captain Brown, Lieutenants Chapman and Daniells, and Surgeon O'Farrell. On the 21st a draft of the Royal Horse Artillery left with two guns to join the battery that lost two guns during the late engagement; the officers with it are Captain Barrington Foote, Lieut. Potts and Surgeon J. Robinson. Also details of the 4th Punjab Native Infantry in charge of a Subadar-Major; and the last batch of the 63rd with Captain Biddulph, Lieutenant Lang, and Surgeon Wellings. The H. Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery consisting of 177 men, 139 horses, 73 bullocks, 230 followers, and 6 guns arrived at Sukkur on the 21st in charge of Major Crostwaite, Lieutenants Pelly, Vassal and Allsopp, Surgeon-Major Murphy, Veterinary Surgeon Lees, and Apothecary Duffy; and left for Sibi the following day. The 3rd Bengal Infantry, consisting of 731 rank and file, arrived at Sukkur on Sunday in charge of the following officers:—Colonel Blair, Major D. J. Stewart, Major G. J. Skinner, Captain J. E. Barr, Lieutenant F. E. S. Claridge, Lieutenant Irving-Noble, and Surgeon G. R. Daphtary, M.D.—Major Colvin, Deputy Quartermaster-General,—our Sukkur correspondent tells us,—is seen at all hours anxiously looking after the comforts of both European and Native soldiers: and we are glad to hear that the Indus Valley Railway people are managing now to keep excellent time with their local and special trains. As good fortune will have it the mighty "father of Rivers"—our Eastern Nile—has not this year interposed any obstacles; and the weather moreover has wonderfully changed for the better. Sukkur is now blessed with cool pleasant nights, and the days—up to about noon—cannot be called hot. The Ferry, we are told, passes over from 300 to 1,000 soldiers and followers daily, and about 140 waggons with horses, mules, and military stores. The steamer Ravee and "Tub C" are hard at it from break of day till dark; and it is satisfactory to learn that all the arrangements have worked themselves now fairly into shape.—*Scinde Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE HIGHLANDERS AT KURRACHEE

THE 78th Highlanders commence moving to the front this evening. They will be sent forward by mail train in detachments of 200 daily, and will halt *en route* at Larkhana (where the new rest camp is) for 24 hours. We hope that good fortune may attend their progress; and that, if called into action, they will be able to "make their mark" as has been their wont in "all times gone by." They have been the "cynosure of eyes" to the Natives in Kurrachee wherever they have shown themselves; and the Frere Hall band-stand on Friday evening last was "a sight to see," the whole enclosure being literally "packed" with vehicles of all sorts that could put a horse between the shafts, and crowds of carriages of a higher degree, to say nothing of European and Native auditors on foot. The great attraction was of course the "Pipes," the strains of the excellent band of the regiment receiving scant attention, whilst the "Pff-rari" and the big and small attending drums as they strutted to-and-fro in the lane formed for them by the admiring crowd, elicited great applause from all their (native) auditors. The truth is that the strains of the pipes—mostly in the minor key,—closely approximate to the better class of Native music; and the oriental ear can understand their tunes and time far better than the scientific harmonies that require, after all, a certain amount of education for the ear to appreciate. We don't mean to insult our Highland friends when we repeat that by general vation all primitive music seems to be naturally in the "minor mode," and that all "savage" music—from Tahiti to Timbuctoo fall perforce into that mode. As to appreciation, that is quite a matter of—education, and we have not the slightest doubt that the wild wailing of the pipes in a "coronach" or the merrier "Strathspey" or "filt" falls sweeter far on the untutored ear than the delicet—and more scienced—strains of Weber or Mozart—Labitski or Strauss—in all the rich harmonies of a modern orchestra. We hear that this gallant corps has been taken very successfully by one of our local photographers (Mr. Woodcroft)—who has done more than ever their enemies could—and probably their friends may be able to obtain copies of the picture. We say *Probably* as we are not authorised to say that any are on sale; but we believe many would like to have a record of them when they have "gone where glory waits them." Since the disaster at Khusk i-Nakhund we hear that Mr. Woodcroft has sent photographs of the 66th Regiment which he had taken, to one of the illustrated English journals—the "Illustrated London News," we believe—in the pages of which we shall probably see them reproduced. We hope, if those of the 78th Highlanders are over published, it will be as victors in the conquering and avenging force now going for war to remedy that grave disaster—and blunder; and to put the seal on the annexation of a new province that may possibly not be hereafter one of the least bright jewels in the Eastern diadem of the Imperial regalia. *Scinde Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, concert 9 p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Special General Meeting, Sailors' Home, 5-15 p m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th inst.:—Thessaly (s), from Liverpool; Umballa (s), Bussorah; Scindia (s), Calcutta. On 29th inst.:—India (s), from Liverpool; Australia (s), Calcutta. [illegible] Sailed.—The following vessels sail

who was on four months' leave, it was his duty to make the annual report on the state of the English educational department. The attendances at the High School, he continued, was satisfactory, and had not been diminished, as that of many other schools in the State had been, by the very high mortality of the last season. He spoke of the greatly increased success achieved by the H i h School in gaining University distinctions, and strongly deprecated the tendency amongst young men in this country to regard Matriculation as the grand gaol of life: "the be all and the end all here." He noted with pleasure some bright exceptions to this rule among past students of the High School. Allusion was then made to the work inside the school, to the many improvements recently made by Mr. Tait in the text books used by the boys, and to further alterations under contemplation. Mr. Littledale thanked the masters present for the energetic manner in which they had carried on the instruction and maintained the discipline of the school, and he mentioned in particular the name of the Head Master, Mr. Tepidass Dayaram Mehta, M. A. The only change in the staff of masters during the past twelve months had been the appointment of Mr. Littledale as Vice-Principal on the 21st of October, 1879. The gymnasium, and the school cricket club, he said, were in a prosperous condition. He made a passing allusion to the Anglo-Vernacular institutions in the districts, and concluded by stating that the educational department was under fresh and ever increasing obligation to Sir T. Madhava Row for the warm and assiduous interest which he took in the promotion of its efficiency and in the extension of its sphere of action.

Recitations of passages from Shakespeare, Scott, and other poets followed, and were received with much applause. Then came the distribution of prizes from the hands of His Highness the Maharaja. After the distribution was over, His Highness addressed the assembly as follows:—

"Mr Melvill and friends,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be present year after year on such occasions as this. I consider it a duty as well as pleasure thus to manifest the interest I feel in the cause of public education. I am glad to be assured that the labours of Mr. Tait and Mr. Littledale, assisted by those of the subordinate teachers, are bearing increasingly good fruit. The boys and young men will remember that much depends on their own exertions. I am able to bear witness to the fact that there is no royal road to learning.

"With zealous teachers, with industrious learners, with authorities who consider education of vital value, I hope that in a few years Baroda will make up for lost time and enter upon an honourable rivalry with its neighbours in intellectual progress." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A short speech from the Resident (Mr. P. S. Melvill) concluded the ceremony. He noted with pleasure the very marked improvement the students had made in the pronunciation and enunciation of words. For the first time, he said, he had heard in Baroda an almost faultless recitation by the students of the High School. He was extremely gratified, and these satisfactory results were, he was sure, due to the labours of their excellent Principal, Mr. Tait, their excellent Vice-Principal, Mr. Littledale, and their excellent staff of assistant masters. Mr. Melvill addressed a few words of advice to the boys, and specially regretted one hindrance which too often stood in the way of young Hindus commencing life, namely, the shame which they often felt for the occupations of their parents, if those occupations happened to be of a humble kind. He could understand that the son of a husbandman, accustomed to spend his days in a cool school-room, should feel an aversion to using his delicate hands in holding a plough, and to being exposed to the glare and heat of the midday sun. This was natural. But there should be no *shame*. The Resident also gave some advice to the Sirdars present. Mr. Melvill earnestly recommended the Sirdars—one and all—to send their children to school. The High School afforded considerable facilities for education, and he hoped that the Sirdars would avail themselves of those facilities to have their children well educated. He knew that Raja Sir. T. Madhava Row had this matter much at heart and he was sanguine that his words would go some way towards persuading the Sirdars to adopt the beneficial course suggested. (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—August 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

A CASE UNDER THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TULSEYDAS DHUNJEE VS. VIRBUSAPA CHIMAPA.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinsha, for the defendant. The plaintiff sought to recover from defendant Rs. 1,967, being the balance of account on goods sold and delivered and for monies lent in Bombay. The case was heard before his Lordship on Tuesday, when Mr. Farran, on behalf of the defendants, raised a defence that his clients were agriculturists of Sholapore, where they resided and earned their livelihood as such, and that the action did not lie within the jurisdiction of the High Court. The point was argued by counsel at some length, and was adjourned until to-day for further argument.

Mr. Inverarity submitted to-day that the Act applied only to claims not exceeding Rs. 500. There were only two classes of suits which could be heard under the Act; first before the subordinate judge, in which the claim did not exceed Rs. 500; and another class of suits in before an inferior court in which the claim did not exceed Rs. 100. Under section 10 of the Act, no appeal lay from the decision of the subordinate judge, whose court was the highest court under the Act. It could not have been intended that there should be no limit to the amount to be litigated for under the Act; and the learned counsel's argument was that the highest amount was Rs. 500. Mr. Inverarity referred to several sections of the Act in support of his argument, contending that the claim in this case being above Rs. 500, and the cause of action having arisen in Bombay, the High Court was the proper court for the plaintiff to come to.

Mr. Farran submitted that the defendants, being agriculturists residing in Sholapore, were not subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court under the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 17 of 1879. By section 11, it was provided that every suit of the description mentioned in section 3, clause w, may, if the defendant is an agriculturist, be instituted and tried in a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides, and not elsewhere. This provision superseded the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code except the provisions of sections 22–25 which were specially saved and related to the transfer of a suit from one court to another. Now, section 3, clause w, refers to suits for the recovery of money, the price of goods sold, money lent or advanced, or an account stated; and the causes of action mentioned in the plaint in the present case were exactly those mentioned in clause w. The greater portion of the Deccan Relief Act applies to the districts of Poona, Sattara, Sholapore, and Ahmednagar; but by section 1, the 11th and other sections are made applicable to the whole of British India, with the object, it was submitted, of excluding the jurisdiction of every British court against agriculturists residing in the districts specially named in the Act, save the jurisdiction of the courts of the district where such agriculturists reside. In fact, in the case of Purshotum Lalbhai against Bhavanjee Fatzab, not yet reported, it was held that the effect of the extension of section 11 to all India was simply to impose upon a plaintiff the necessity of suing an agriculturist and having the suit tried in a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such agriculturist resides. By section 2 of the Act, the word agriculturist was stated to mean a person who earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of the four districts above-named; and every agriculturist was to be deemed to "reside" where he earned his livelihood. At the time of the filing of the plaint in this case, the defendants were agriculturists though they carried on business at the date of the transactions mentioned in the plaint. But section 11 of the Act, it was submitted, barred the suit if, at the time it was brought, the defendant was an agriculturist.

The judge.—Section 11 is one not only conferring jurisdiction, but also excluding jurisdiction.

Mr. Farran asked his Lordship to infer the intention of the framers of the Act from the statement of "objects and reasons" given in the *Government Gazette* of 13th November 1879. Clause 5 thereof stated—"in order to prevent the provisions of chapter 3 of the bill being evaded, as it has been pointed to us they may be, by entering into contracts with the agriculturists of the four districts, to which the Bill extends, at places beyond the limits of those districts, we have introduced a section in the language of chapter 3 requiring suits against such agriculturists to be brought where the defendants reside." Mr. Farran submitted that, if the limit of Rs. 500 was placed upon the Act, the effect would be to defeat the object of the Legislature. Section 21 conclusively showed that the provisions of chapter 2 were not limited to the class of suits mentioned by the learned counsel for the plaintiff. It was laid down that no agriculturist at all could be imprisoned for a money debt. Section 22 provided that no agriculturists' immoveable property should be sold unless it be mortgaged. It was intended that the modified law should apply to all agriculturists.

Mr. Inverarity briefly replied, remarking that his Lordship had no power to refer to the "objects and reasons," which was but another way of saying that it would assist in the construction of the Act.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

CURIOUS ACTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA vs. THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company were served with a summons by the plaintiffs to show cause why they should not pay the amount of a bill of exchange for Rs. 8,680, drawn on Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Hongkong, in favour of the National Bank of India, and signed by Nursey Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy Padumsey, as directors of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company. Mr. Farran appeared for the National Bank of India, and the Honourable Mr. Latham for the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Farran stated that on 9th October, 1878, the National Bank became possessed of a document, in the form of a bill of exchange, drawn at 60 days' sight, and signed as mentioned above. The learned gentleman contended, the bank did not purchase the bill out and out, but simply advanced the money on the security of the bill. The bank had received 31 bales yarn as security for the bill being accepted by the Honkong firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and for the payment of some former bills; on maturity the bill was dishonored, and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving denied their liability on the ground that it was not their bill

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham on the other hand, contended that all the evidence went to show that the bank had purchased the bill. It was entered in the bank bill-book as a bill purchased, and in the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company's book as a bill sold. The amount given by the bank was the exact value of the bill, and not less or more, in which case only could the possibility of its being an advance exist. There was no running debt payable to the bank.

His Lordship observed, the way the transaction probably was negociated was, that the company's broker went to the bank and said, "Give us money, and we will give you a bill." The bill was not a genuine bill, as it was understood by the bank, who thought it was the company's bill. It was, his Lord ship remarked, a most peculiar bill of exchange.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham remarked that it was a misunderstanding of the bank about the purpot of the bill.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

JEHARUM GUNGOODAS vs. NUNDLAL BEHANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of defendant, applied for an order to transfer the proceedings of the suit from the Appellate Side to the Original Side of the Court, and for translations to be made. The court granted the application. Costs of this application to be costs in the cause.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill.)

CONVICTION WITHOUT JURISDICTION.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA vs. GOPEE.

The accused made a complaint to a police patel and a police constable, charging four persons with having stolen ornaments and pots from her house. The houses of those persons were searched, but none of the alleged stolen property was found. The accused eventually withdrew her complaint, and stated that the articles had been placed with two other persons, who produced them. The chief constable, thereupon, made a complaint against the accused of giving false information; and Rao Sahib Purshotum Raghunath, second-class magistrate of the Jamner Taluka, who heard the complaint, convicted the accused under section 182 of the Penal Code, and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. W. A. East, district magistrate, Khandeish, in submitting the proceedings for the orders of the High Court, remarked that the facts of the case showed that the act of the accused amounted to bringing a false charge of offence made with intent to injure under section 211 of the Code, which the second-class magistrate had no jurisdiction to try. He was, therefore, of opinion that the conviction was illegal and should be annulled, and the accused retried by a competent magistrate. Their Lordships, on a consideration of the case, annulled the conviction and sentence, and ordered a retrial of the accused by a competent court.

CAN A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION DECIDE A QUESTION OF LAW?

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA vs. JIVAJEE RAMCHUNDER.

The accused, a police patel, was charged before Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, under section 217 of the Penal Code, with disobedience of direction of law with intent to save one Tavanapa from punishment. The accused pleaded the court had no jurisdiction.

Court.—Where is the authority for the trial as required by section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

Prosecutor.—No sanction has been obtained, as the appointment and dismissal of the police patel rests with the Police Commissioner under Act 8 of 1867, section 9.

Court.—Bombay Act 1 of 1876 has superseded this section 9. But the appointment of a patel is still made under section 5 with a proviso that Act 11 of 1843 should be followed. Act 11 is now superseded by Bombay Act 3 of 1874, section 58 of which directs that the sanction of Government is required for the dismissal of an officiator, who is defined in Act 3 of 1874 as a representative watandar, or a deputy, or a substitute. There is no distinct power given to a magistrate to dismiss a patel. It is provided that "no person of the rank of patel shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Police Commissioner."

Reference was made in the case to Government resolutions No. 3444 of 16th June, 1879, and 6,482 of 20th October, 1877, which related to some orders passed by Government directing the trial of all police patels before the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge doubted with all deference whether the local Government had authority to interfere in a general way with the discretion allowed by law to magistrates; and considering the law bearing upon the case, he was of opinion that the committal of the case by the magistrate, in the absence of sanction for investigation, must be held to be *coram non judice*; that, therefore, the prisoner was not legally before the court; and that the court had no option but to determine that it had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

In reference to the above finding and a similar finding in another case, Mr. G. Waddington, District Magistrate, Belgaum, forwarded to the Sessions Judge a copy of Government resolution, No 6,482 of 20th October, 1877, remarking that it decided the point at issue most authoritatively; and that, as in each of the cases, the accused was simply a police patel (not revenue also), it would seem the conclusion arrived at by him (the Sessions Judge) was not correct. In reply, the Sessions Judge remarked that he had not seen the Government resolution before, but that the District Magistrate was mistaken in supposing that a Government resolution could "most authoritatively" decide a question of law.

The Government of Bombay, through Mr. Nanabhai, the Government Pleader, appealed to the High Court from Mr. Shaw's decision, submitting that the order of acquittal was contrary to law, and that the Sessions Judge was wrong in holding that the accused was not legally before the court, and that he had no jurisdiction.

Their Lordships, in giving their decision, said.—As held by this court in the case of Vizbasapa bin Basapa (17th June. 1880,) a police patel, hereditary or otherwise, is liable to dismisal by a magistrate, first class, subject to the sanction of the Police Commissioner. For his prosecution, therefore, no sanction was necessary. The conviction is illegal, and the order of the Sessions Judge and directs that he do proceed with the trial of Jivajee Ramchunder according to law.

BENGAL.

Illness of the Viceroy's Chaplain.—His Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed on Monday evening to the Roman Catholic Archbishop to send up Father Shea or some other priest to Simla at once, as Father Kerr, his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, was very seriously ill. Father Shea left Calcutta by Monday night's mail train for Simla.—*Englishman.*

The C. D. Act in Calcutta.—A notorious budmash, named Goburdhun Soorohie, who two years ago was employed as a private servant by one of the assistant superintendents of Police, Howrah, was, on information furnished to the police, arrested a few days back after extorting a rupee each from two native women who were led to believe that he was a police officer, and that the payment of the money asked for would tend to the non-registration of their names under Act XIV. The evidence against the prisoner being conclusive, he was convicted and sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, on Friday last, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

THE MILKY OCEAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In your issue this morning, I see a letter, describing a very remarkable appearance noticed in the sea near Socotra, and I trouble you with a line to say that, in August, 1874, I was witness to a precisely similar phenomenon, when an outward-bound passenger in the steamer Indus, and in the immediate vicinity of that island. As the vessel was passing through an apparent sea of milk, a couple of buckets were lowered and hauled up, and their contents were then carefully examined, but without the faintest trace of luminosity being detected. They remained on deck all night, and when I inspected them at early morn in the company of a not too milky cup of tea, the water was clear as crystal, and not the slightest sediment was observable.

This, I think, militates against the notion that that singularly white appearance of the ocean was due to the presence of animalculæ. The commander, one of the oldest and most experienced of the P. and O. staff, favoured me with his own theory on the subject, and it ran much as follows:—

The surface temperature of the sea, during the heat of the day, was at least 95 or 96°, probably higher, from which evaporation rapidly went on.

When the sun set, the air, in contact with that surface, became suddenly cooled, and then condensation produced a dense white stratum of fleecy cloud, probably a few inches in thickness, which gave to those passing through it the fanciful vision on a sea of milk.

I give the worthy skipper's theory for what it is worth, but I think it perhaps a more luminous explanation of this wonderful Via Lactea Marinata than the counter-notion of myriads of phosphorescent infusoria which certainly did not kick the bucket on the occasion to which I refer.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 25, 1880. Da Capo.

MADRAS.

The Burmah Commissariat Frauds.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* states that in Conductor Langley's case the jury retired for half an hour, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the counts. The accused was sentenced on the first charge to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default three months' simple imprisonment; and on the second and third charges one day each concurrently. Davasigamony pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment without fine. Sergeant Johnson was next prosecuted.

Madras Gold Mining Company, Limited.—A Company under this title, with a capital of 10 lakhs of rupees, has been formed in Madras for the purpose of working a square mile of mineral laud in the gold producing district of Kolar, in Mysore territory. The property has been fully inspected and reported on by Mr. Harris, Mining Engineer, who expresses a decided opinion that the development of the property owned by the Company will prove a success. The Company appears to offer an inviting speculation, and it is to be regretted its prospects are not put before the public in a more spirited manner.—*Tremayne's Mining Circular.*

"A Rose by any Other Name."—It has occurred to some critics of names who are also judges of sound that Europeanindian would be a fine designation to bestow on persons of mixed race in this country. A good deal necessarily depends, however, on the sort of mixture. A term which, apart from all other objections, was applicable to the offsprings of a Swede father and Toda mother, or a Russian mother and Bhootea father, could hardly be regarded as a very precise definition of human creatures made up of the English and Hindustani or Bengali races—all three being offshoots of the same Indo-Germanic stock. It is difficult to understand why any objection should be raised to the designation of the descendants of Englishmen in India by the appropriate name of Anglo-Indian.—*Anglo-Indian Guardian.*

Accident on the Madras Railway.—A correspondent sends the *Madras Mail* the following:—"The 6 p. m. mail train from Madras to Beypore is completely disabled at this station. The engine appears to have parted from her tender at 121 miles 19th telegraph post, as part of the connection (a pipe) was found there. The driver does not appear to have been aware of this till he arrived at the Vaniembady (122 miles 18th telegraph post) station when he put on his brakes without giving any signal to the guard. The impetus with which the train was going caused the train of carriages to collide with the engine, and snapped the couplings of several carriages, and destroyed a great portion of the iron work between tender and engine (iron-work several inches in diameter completely broken in several places). The noise of the collision appears to be the first intimation the chief guard received of the accident, as he immediately put on his brakes and stopped his tender, and one carriage just before the Vaniembady station; the engine and the remainder of the train drew up at 123 miles 10th telegraph post. The engine is said to be an old one used for shunting in Madras yard, and not usually employed for the mail train. The relieving engine from Jollarpett has just arrived. No injury to passengers."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

There is a rumour that the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway have sent in a protest against the construction of the proposed Doon line.

Naini Tal.—We (*Indian Herald*) understand that the Local Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 10,000 for the better drainage of the hill station of Naini Tal. The Accountant-General and Sanitary Commissioner will now, let us hope, have something to do there.

A Curious Case at Lahore.—The wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahboob Subhanee, of Lahore, who in a fit of passion caused the death of one of her maid servants by setting dogs upon her, has been fined Rs. 500 by Mr. Robinson. This case has caused great excitement among the native population, and there were hundreds of men in attendance at the court when judgment was pronounced. An appeal will, it is said, shortly be made against the decision of Mr. Robinson. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Serious Accident.—A very serious accident has happened to Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Agra Jail. He has gone up on to the roof of a factory shed in course of erection, to inspect the work, when one of the flags broke in two, and he fell a height of 16 feet on to a heap of bricks laying below. Fortunately, the lid of a large packing case was lying on the top of the bricks, which slightly broke the fall, so that he escaped with only a terrible shaking and a bad bruise about the hip-joint. But in coming through the roof, the side of this face came against one of the iron girders, causing a fracture of the upper left jaw, and also, it is feared, of the cheek-bone. There has been no symptom of fever, and he is going on as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

The following is the evidence in chief of Mr. Jacob Abraham Cohen in the case of Sergeant M'Dermott:—I was partner in the firm of Cohen Brothers and carried on business at Rangoon and other places, produce, exports, and contracts in the Commissariat; we were also general merchants. I had a boat contract in connection with the Commissariat. I managed the Rangoon firm from September 1877. I know the accused and had transactions with him in connection with the conveyance of troops and stores to Tounghoo, also for shipping and landing troops. Accused was Shipping-sergeant and in that capacity saw to passing of boats and allotting the numbers to each boat, besides general facilities; I have paid him money for general assistance, it was not to give us annoyance. Accused could report me for trifling neglects. If a boat had to take 8 men he could put 10 men in it; he could benefit me by not doing his duty. I have made accused several payments on different occasions chiefly when troops were being moved. I forwarded troops to Tounghoo in 1877 78. Payments to accused will appear in my cash books. In cash book No. 3 on 27-11-77 is a payment of Rs. 17 to accused as a present; the entry bears my initials and is marked as H. 3. In the same book on 12-12-77, is another payment to accused of Rs. 25, this is marked J. 3, this is also a present; on 18-12-77, Exhibit K. 3 shows, another payment of Rs. 75, this was paid for the 44th Regiment and followers going to Tounghoo. On 19-12-77, is another payment of Rs. 60, Exhibit L. 3, this was for a similar purpose. In book 4, I find on 2-1-78 a payment as per Exhibit M. 4 of Rs 80, it was paid for 89 Artillery leaving Rangoon on 4-1-78. The blue pencil mark over the name I cannot remember. Exhibit N. 4. on 6178, shows a payment of Rs. 20 as present. On 31/78, another payment of Rs. 200 is shown, this is marked O. 4 and was for his trouble in the arrangement for boats for the 41st Native Infantry going to Tounghoo and Shwyt Gveen.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved.....18s. 6d.
Very superior .....21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality 28s. 0d
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots.....7s. 6d. & 7s. 6d
Do. with French heels.....7s. 6d. & 9s. 6d
Grey Linen Slippers.....3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(*Registered.*)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS

MATERIALS AND FORM,

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the prices nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T.D.M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. I possess all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the blood or a disordered condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, acne, indigestion, forms of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 3d doses, 4s 6d; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulder, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred ongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s, 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury.]

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGREE COOLY STREET, NEAR MANDVIE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auct on on the premises by rder of Mr. Motilal Hurgovundas, of Thana, Merchant, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Shamjee Geoga and Cursondas Shamjee, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or warehouse, consisting of three apartments standing thereon, situate on the west side of Doongree Cooly Street, otherwise called Old Tower, without the Fort of Bombay, into the sub-district of Mandvie, containing in measurement about 310 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 210, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,234, and bounded on the east by the Doongree Cooly Street, on the west and north by the warehouse of Ebrahim Beebeay, and on the south by the house of Bhaemull Tejsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

150 tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

15 bales grey shirting.
10 cases red black white prints.
5 cases white mulls.
6 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white stripes.
4 ,, red, black, and white prints.
2 ,, red bo-de-d jacconets.
10 ,, ,, twills.
3 ,, ,, cambrics.
1 ,, ,, prints.
2 ,, fine white mulls.

A few articles of carved blackwood furniture, comprising round table, conversation couches, drawing-room chairs, pier tables, chest of drawers, &c

On account of the underwriter, ex s. s. Mirzapore.

H
B F T No. 1, 1 case 4 boxes black tea S W Damaged.
S
B F T—No. 3, 1 ,, 4 do. do.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 192, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plate, rich crockery and glass ware, rich table ornaments, superior engravings and chromolithographs, handsome Persian carpets, a large sized glass aquarium, &c., the property of Major C. D. Payne, 1 o same comprises 11 h star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast-services, bestplated hotwater carry di-hes, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle and egg frames, breakfast companions, ice pitcher, waiters, table spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, card, washhand and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low and Mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern sideboards, dumb waiters, tripodstands, four-seated ottoman, toilet, book and hat, and umbrella stands, teapoys, wine tables, writing and work tables, ottomans, screens, oval tables with marble tops, blackwood and iron four posts bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes, and gown presses, dressing glasses, bed-room chairs, towel horses, three light hanging, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, flower vases, superior chromolithographs and engraving, a large size glass aquarium with golden fishes, figures, bath and dispense room furniture, coats, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sunbeam House," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, gun and revolver, a large number of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Charles Key, the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dessert and breakfast services, best plated hot water bedsteads dishes, cruet and liquor frames, breakfast companion, tea services, bi cuit box, salvers, king's pattern table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's cutlery and richly open-carved and French polished furniture comprising drawing-room, dining, pier side, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, toilet stands, tower and hat stands, wine tables, writing table, loo, four poses bedsteads, wardrobes, chest of drawers, by by's cradles, clothes press, dressing and shoval glasses, hanging and table lamps, chromolithographs, engravings, a double barrelled muzzle loading gun, pistol and revolvers, Brussel's carpet, table ornaments, flower vases, figures, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, 2 aviaries with birds, leather portmanteaux, cash and dispense room furniture, books, a large number of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets with ferns, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st September, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhagwandas Bhagla.

EX. S. S. HUZARA.

100 tons superior first class teak-squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!

BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.

120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 109° Fahrenheit.

Price Rs. 4-6.

Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.

Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government odowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to

WALLACE & Co.,

4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS GOING on FIELD SERVICE.

Camp Tables.
Camp Chairs.
Camp Cots.
Camp Stools.
Saddle Bags.
Chargels, or Water-Bags.
Sam. Brown Belts.

All the above can now be had of

W. C. BERRIE,

Erskine Terrace and Dansterville, Buildings.

Kurrachee, 16th August 1880.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE commodious well-furnished House called WILDERNESS, situated at Malabar Hill, up to the end of September next. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME English-built VICTORIA with a moveable Dicky, suitable either for a pair of Galloways or a single horse.

Just landed, a new 4-seated CANOE BAROUCHE built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A office Miniature BROUGHAM, the property of Surgeon General Hunter, proceeded to England. Price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.

R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

General Agent at Bazar,